

SAYS KAISER IS FIGHTING ONLY FOR TERMS NOW

Saxon Professor Captured by British Admits Germany's Failure.

EYEWITNESS AT FRONT SENDS FURTHER REPORT

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Nov. 11.—The official news bureau in an additional narrative of the operations at the front, covering the period up to November 3, says that nothing of importance has occurred.

The writer quotes a Saxon professor who was captured on the very day he learned the front as saying that in his opinion Germany had failed in her object in the war, and was continuing the war only to obtain good terms.

The writer of the narrative adds that the worth of the professor's opinion remains to be seen.

The writer describes the part which the London Scottish territorial forces played in the recent fighting.

"It is a special event," said the correspondent, "because it forms an epoch in the military history of the British Empire, and marks the first time that a complete unit of our territorial army has been thrown into a fight alongside its regular army."

On October 31 the battalion was ordered to take up a section on the firing line to support the cavalry. The battalion advanced to the position under heavy fire and reached a point where further progress was impossible.

It remained there until dusk, when it withdrew.

The Germans made numerous attacks between 9 P. M. and 2 A. M. All these attacks were repulsed by the British.

At 3 A. M. the Germans directed an assault against the left of the front and succeeded in penetrating between the trenches of the first and second line. Title and hand-to-hand fighting occurred. In front of the trenches and behind them. A reserve company made repeated bayonet charges, thus preventing a complete envelopment and retirement was effected at the last moment.

The Scots inflicted more damage than they received.

"At dawn," the correspondent continues, "it was discovered that large numbers of the enemy had, according to custom, moved round both flanks of the main position and a retirement was carried out. This was effected under a crossfire from machine guns and rifles.

Inflict Heavy Damage on Germans.
"Naturally, in an encounter of this nature, the battalion suffered a heavy loss, but though unable to maintain its position, it acquitted itself with gallantry and coolness in a situation of peculiar difficulty, and following the national motto of 'no man's land' it inflicted far more damage on the enemy than it received.

The turn to the general narrative: "On November 1 the full violence of the enemy's attack again fell on our left, their main efforts being still directed slightly south of Ypres. Such was the force of the onslaught and the weight of the artillery supporting it that our line was temporarily driven back. It was soon readjusted, however, and by evening the situation in this quarter was the same as it had been twenty-four hours earlier.

"That night some shells were thrown into Ypres itself. Further to the south the Germans the previous night had recaptured the village of Messines and had also captured Wytschaete. By 11 A. M. our cavalry, working in cooperation with the French, drove them out of the latter place by a brilliant bayonet charge, but the village was not recovered.

"The fact that Messines still remained in hostile hands necessitated a slight adjustment of our front in the centre. But apart from this there was no change in the situation, the bombardment continuing all day.

"During the action around these two villages the Germans moving across our front suffered very greatly from the incessant use of our heavy artillery at short range, but though they fell literally in heaps they still came on with admirable determination.

Trenches Are Recaptured.
"South of the Lys some of the trenches which had been lost on the previous night were recaptured by us; otherwise the situation remained as it had been. No attacks were delivered against us, and the enemy contented themselves with bombarding our trenches with heavy artillery was knocked out by our heavy fire.

"During the afternoon a German aeroplane was captured, quite unhurt. On November 2 on our left the pressure was still kept up toward Ypres, and at first our line was once more forced back, but it was restored toward evening by a vigorous advance carried out in cooperation with the French, who were rendering us very timely assistance.

"The maximum effort of the Germans on this day, however, was more to the south of Ypres, as if to draw a wedge between that town on the north and Arras on the south, and the bombardment of our positions in this quarter of the field was especially heavy, though it was well repaid by a counter-fire from our guns and those of the French.

"The French delivered a counter attack in the direction of Wytschaete, which resulted in a complete success, the enemy being driven back, heavily defeated, with shells from both sides.

Says Business Is Dead in Great German Ports

American Tells of Lack of Commercial Activity in Bremen and Hamburg—Naval Men Are Busy at Kiel.

SAYS HE SAW BRITISH PRISONERS ILL TREATED

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The *Daily Mail* publishes a narrative of an American, who in a visit to Bremen, Hamburg and Kiel, from which he has just returned, had exceptional opportunities for obtaining accurate impressions.

"The first thing to strike me," the American says, "was the intense hatred for England. A wait of seven hours at Osnabrück after crossing the Dutch frontier, gave me a serious warning of the risks anybody looking like an Englishman ran. People followed me through the streets shouting, 'English dog! Spy!' At a cafe where I took refuge a party of officers and civilians, including a couple of ladies, turned and hounded me from the place. One man, a sergeant-major, had been at Rheims.

I spent two days in Bremen. Many places of business were shut, shops were deserted, the harbor was silent. The docks at Bremerhaven were crowded with shipping of all kinds, but there was no life in the smokeless funnels of the ships and the unfrequented wharves. Here at Hamburg there was eloquent testimony of England's grip on Germany's worldwide trade. One was not allowed to see much of the harbor, but I was told that some of the transports there were filled with troops for a raid on England.

Prisoners Ill Treated.
"In the Bremen railway station I saw two most painful sights. In a large compartment of French soldiers wounded on one platform were four British prisoners, including two killed Scotsmen. A hostile mob surrounded them, reviling them and shouting 'Why don't they shoot the dogs?'

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Here was the same listlessness as at shipping in the port, the same deserted wharves. Bread was getting scarce, and it was feared that the output of beer soon would be restricted, as the supplies of barley and malt were running short. I also heard that there was a shortage of petrol for the army.

"In the harbor I saw three huge Hamburg-American liners transformed by flat-top funnels. There were eleven German ships, each containing a Zeppelin. The Germans claim not to have eighty-five and say fifty more are being built. There was great activity at the air camp. I saw many numbers of aeroplanes of different types.

"Hamburg gave me the impression of being rather depressed. I found in several quarters traces of anxiety, which was not unlike the blind confidence of Berlin. Only the officers continue unalterably confident.

"Don't think we Germans are such fools," said one officer to me, "as to waste our Zeppelins in a single raid on London. We are keeping all our dirigibles for the time when the fleet, accompanied by the Zeppelins, will attack the British coast. We mean to send out a dozen Zeppelins at a time and count on losing possibly six. But the remainder should give a good account of themselves."

Admits German Excesses.
"Another officer had been at Louvain. He admitted to me that terrible excesses had been committed by the German soldiers there. He told us that a party of soldiers had broken into the brewery and had become maddened with drink. They got so out of hand, he said, that sixty of them were shot by the German military authorities.

"From Hamburg I went to Kiel for a day. No Englishmen remain there. Kiel is full of life. The streets swarm with soldiers and marines and there is tremendous activity in the harbor, semaphore wagging industriously, despatch boats and tugs dashing here and there.

I went to the Imperial Yacht Club, which was crowded with naval officers. Those with whom I talked were extremely confident. They declared that they had large numbers of naval reservists who had not yet been needed for the warships. The plan was to employ them in land operations as long as they could be spared. The officers said they counted on wearing the British navy out by submarine attacks, and that only a few British ships were more numerous than the German vessels had bigger guns."

Austrian General Refuses to Cooperate with Germans
Continued from First Page.

always have plentiful supplies coming up on railroads to temporary bases.

It is reckoned that when the battle began there were nearly a million Austrians in the field and three-quarters of a million Germans. The number of Austrian prisoners is so large that it is embarrassing to their captors.

When they saw that the situation was hopeless, the Germans having left them in the lurch, they surrendered in droves. According to some, who asked the town guard at Girardot to take them into custody, the relations between the troops of the two nations were friendly and amicable. The German officers drew their revolvers and a general rough and tumble fight was avoided only with difficulty.

Six German princes were killed in this battle, three of the Lippe family and one each of the houses of Hesse, Waldeck and Reuss.

STRENGTHEN RIGA FORTS.
Russia Prepares for Possible Attack from Sea.

WARNED FROM CRACOW.
Authorities Advise Residents to Leave Galician Capital.

ENGLAND ASKED TO GUARANTEE U. S. DEBT
Government and Banks Here Could Furnish Satisfactory Security.

AMNESTY FOR BOER REBELS.
CAPE TOWN, Nov. 11.—Amnesty has been offered to the South African rebels except the leaders of the revolt if they surrender before November 21.

Germany Has Shown of War.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PIRIE MACDONALD
Photographer of Men.

576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47th ST.

BIG FOOD CARGO FOR BELGIANS LANDED

10,000 Sacks of Provisions Are Consigned to U. S. Minister Brand Whitlock.

DISTRIBUTION IS BEGUN

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
THE HAGUE, via Paris, Nov. 11.—The *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* reports the arrival at Rotterdam of the steamship *Coblentz* from London with 10,000 sacks of barley, rice, peas and beans for provisioning Belgium. As the needs of Brussels are the greatest supplies of food were discharged and four small steamers are starting immediately for that city.

The whole cargo of the Coblentz is consigned to Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, who is charged with its distribution in cooperation with the Brussels committee of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Twelve hundred tons of food were landed by the relief ship *Tellus* and other consignments are expected. The population of Belgium has been begun at Liege and Namur and other of the remote Belgian cities, where 3,000 tons of food are now available.

The first consignment of food to arrive from the United States was received with joy at Brussels, where bread and salt were not obtainable and all potatoes had been confiscated for the German troops. The German authorities have posted placards bearing a proclamation recalling that the population had been asked to prevent normal occupations in order to prevent non-employment, but the placards had disobeyed the request and had not even carried out the works commended by the authorities. The German Governor in renewing the proclamation says he will stop the distribution of American food among the unemployed as long as they refuse to resume their occupations.

GERMANY PERMITS.
Bernstorff Believes Belgian Relief Shipment Unchecked.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The State Department has no knowledge that the German authorities in Belgium have served notice that they will prevent the distribution of supplies unless the Belgians resume their customary occupations. The Department assumes, therefore, that the measures for Belgian relief, which are being made with the German Government, are being carried out.

It is assumed here that Ambassador Page at London, who is the real director of measures for Belgian relief, would know of it quickly if it had been issued. Ambassador Bernstorff called at the State Department to-day and assured Secretary Bryan that he had no information concerning newspaper reports. He seemed to be of the opinion that no such order had been issued.

Ambassador Page has recommended that a central committee be organized in the United States to handle all matters of relief for the Belgians. Secretary Bryan is considering this question and will probably take steps in an informal way for the organization of such a committee.

MUCH DISTRESS IN ANTWERP.
LONDON, Nov. 11.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent quotes Dutchmen arriving in Amsterdam from Antwerp as saying that the distress there is very great. The depots established by the American Commission are besieged from 8 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock the next morning by a multitude of starving Belgians. The same correspondent reports that a fire in the railway station at Antwerp on Monday, destroyed forty cars loaded with provisions and fodder.

BERLIN IN IGNORANCE.
Papers There Print Nothing of Invasion by Russians.

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GERMANY MAKES PROTEST TO U. S.

Asserts Neutrality Is Violated Here by Shipbuilding Company.

SAYS SCHWAB MADE DEAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, made a special trip here from New York to-day to protest to Secretary Bryan against the shipment of war munitions to Great Britain from this country, having special reference to the report that the Fore River Shipbuilding Company had accepted a contract to construct twenty submarines at a cost of \$11,000,000 by the British Admiralty.

Count von Bernstorff told Mr. Bryan that the German Government had been informed that Charles M. Schwab had received a \$100,000,000 contract for war munitions. He said his advice was that Mr. Schwab had received from Great Britain a contract for outfitting the greater part of the army which is now being drilled in England.

The Ambassador declared that the acceptance of these contracts was in violation of the spirit of neutrality as prescribed by President Wilson.

SCHWAB LEAVES LONDON.
Sails for New York on Adriatic With D. J. Hill.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Nov. 11.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, sailed to-day for New York on the Adriatic. Mr. Schwab came over on the Olympic on his last trip and was the only one of her passengers to be allowed to disembark when the ship was detained in the Lough Swilly after the discovery of German mines north of Ireland.

Mr. Schwab declined to discuss his mission to England, which was rumored to have to do with armor and armaments, but apparently was extremely satisfied with the results. Mr. Schwab received the utmost attention while he was in England, meeting many distinguished persons.

David Jayne Hill, former American Ambassador to Germany, after his usual summer stay in Switzerland, was also a passenger on the Adriatic.

REPORTERS TO VISIT FRONT.
French Government Invites Neutralists to See for Themselves.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Nov. 11.—The French Government has invited the representatives of certain newspapers of neutral countries to visit the theatre of operations as the guests of the Government. Staff officers will accompany the visitors in three military automobiles.

The guests are to be representatives of the *Tribuna* of Rome, Walter Simms of the United Press, a Spanish journalist, the director of the *Geneva Journal*, a representative of a Swedish agency, a Norwegian journalist and the Paris correspondent of a Danish paper.

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Today—an important sale of Men's Pajamas

The assortments are the most representative that five makers could possibly assemble. There are heavy weight pajamas, middle weights and light weights, and the choicest range of fabrics and color designs which the most wakeful discrimination can find in the retinue of sleep.

\$1.50 Pajamas at 95c

Of heavy outing flannel, with silk frogs.

\$2.00 Pajamas at \$1.10

Of mercerized stripes, Madras and nainsook.

\$2.00 Pajamas at \$1.10

Extra quality outing flannel—silk braided.

\$4.50 Pajamas at \$1.95

Fine imported fabrics in gorgeous designs.

\$6.00 Pajamas at \$2.85

Extra heavy silk and linen, and silk mixtures.

\$7.50 Pajamas at \$4.85

Of extra heavy silks in superior designs.

\$3.00 Pajamas at \$1.35

Scotch flannel, Madras and fine imported cloths.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday—Men's

\$5.00 Shoes at \$3.95

\$7.00 Shoes at \$4.65

The \$5.00 Shoes are shown in the newest models. Made in tan and mahogany Russia calf, patent colt, black vici kid, and gun metal calfskin, button, lace or Blucher.

The \$7.00 Shoes are novelty lace styles, made of gun metal calf, with tops of imported gray cloth, and leather facing at both sides of the lace stay.

This day only—600 pairs

Men's Washable Kassan

Gloves at \$1.00

Kassan cape gloves, in select tan shades, put through a new process which makes them amenable to soap and water. Prix seam sewn, and Paris point backs.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

NO WORD FROM U. S. CRUISERS.

Navy Department Confident That North Carolina Is Safe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Navy Department without any word today from its cruisers North Carolina and Tennessee in the Mediterranean. When last heard from on November 2 the North Carolina was at Beirut and the Tennessee at Mytilene. Efforts were continued to-day to learn through the cable company if messages sent the North Carolina since November 2 have reached her and if so why they have been no reply to them. Officers at the Department are absolutely confident that nothing has happened to either vessel, believing the long silence due to interrupted communications.

It was pointed out that had disaster overtaken either vessel the fact would undoubtedly be quickly known to the world, as there are a number of British warships and merchantmen in that part of the Mediterranean.

GRENELL ADJUDGED BANKRUPT

Earl Grey's Son-in-Law Ruined by European War.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Earl Grey's son-in-law, Arthur Morton Grenfell, whose Stock Exchange house of Chaplin, Mills, Grenfell & Co. failed on June 6, 1914, and whose Canadian agency failed two days later, the two houses having aggregate liabilities of \$15,000,000, has been adjudged a bankrupt and trustees have been appointed. Mr. Grenfell is now a Major in the British army. He explained to his friends that he was unable to raise the necessary funds to avoid bankruptcy owing to the war.

OUT OF TOWN PATRONS

Are invited to Write for a copy of Macy's Mail Order Bulletin of Holiday Gift Suggestions.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Sale of BENJAMIN CLOTHES FOR MEN

At Savings of 1 3

Now in Progress

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Reductions of at Least 25% on

MANTEZ and SERAPI

PERSIAN RUGS

We will place on sale for a limited period a very fine collection of the above

Rugs which will show a reduction of 25% from their original prices, and in some cases

more than 25%. They are of the most desirable type Rug for the living room, library,

and dining room. The color tones will harmonize with the modern type of decoration,

although the Rugs are in design and coloring of the antique types. They are made

very finely as to stitch, each knot tied in by hand separately, and of the finest oriental

dyes.

This is a noteworthy opportunity to secure a very beautiful Persian Rug.

Mantez Persian Rugs

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Former Price Reduced Price

12.0 x 8.9 \$216.00 \$123.00

12.1 x 9.1 \$221.00 \$127.00

12.2 x 10.0 \$246.00 \$153.00

12.2 x 9.6 \$241.00 \$148.00

11.2 x 10.0 \$226.00 \$139.00

12.3 x 8.8 \$226.00 \$139.00

12.2 x 9.6 \$236.00 \$148.00

11.4 x 9.2 \$211.00 \$129.00

11.9 x 8.8 \$186.00 \$108.00

12.11 x 9.6 \$256.00 \$152.00

10.11 x 9.4 \$206.00 \$128.00

12.0 x 9.6 \$226.00 \$138.00

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